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The People's Press,

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS.

A BOLD SPEECH AT THE NORTH.

A bold speech has been made in New York by Hon. James Brooks against the 2 proclamations of Lincoln. It is published in the "*Weekly Caucassian*," the only paper that seems to have had the courage to report it, and is copied into Brooks' own paper, the *Express*. The speaker commenced by referring to the fact that in this "hitherto proud land of liberty," he felt as if what he was about to say made him a candidate for the bastile. He contended that the 'Constitution' is now the supreme law of the land, above the President and the Cabinet, and the only source from which they could derive their present power:

MAN ALLEGIANCE A TORY IDEA.

These are constitutional facts; this is the written law of the United States; this is the embodied government of the United States, and the only government to which I, or you, or any Democrat, or any Whig, have ever sworn allegiance. [Great cheering.] The Beecher idea of government is 1200 or 1500 years old, a product of the feudal ages, the darkest ages of Europe. Braxton, the lawyer, enunciated it in law Latin: "*Rex est vicarious et Minister Dei in Terre omnis quidem sub eb est, et ipse sub nullo, nisi tantum sub Deo.*"

The kingly idea of government, in one man, or under one authority, with certain Divine rights, irresponsible to man on earth and scarcely responsible to God in Heaven, is the Tory Idea of Government; the despotic, monarchical idea, never before till in this crisis, this new era, introduced and forced upon the unhappy people of these United States of America.—["Good," and applause.] The President himself is but the mere creature of the Constitution of the United States. He never was elected by the popular will, or by the popular voice of the people of the United States. ["No, never," and great applause.] No, never, never, NEVER! (A number of voices, "Never.")

MR. LINCOLN NOT PRESIDENT BY THE POPULAR VOICE.

Of the four millions and two-thirds of a million of votes cast at the last Presidential election, Mr. Lincoln was in the minority of nearly a million, among the people; (applause;) and though in California and Oregon, under the plurality system, he received their electoral votes, in New Jersey, glorious New Jersey, (cheers for New Jersey,) he did not receive the vote popular or the vote electorial. Thus in these three Northern States of the Union, a majority of the people were against him, while from the Susquehanna to the Rio Grande, in fifteen other States, not a popular, nor an electorial vote was given him.

MR. LINCOLN ONLY PRESIDENT AS CREATURE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Nevertheless, under our constitutional system in the Electorial Colleges, of the 393 electoral votes there, though in a popular minority of nearly a million of votes, he did receive 180 electoral votes, 28 more votes than were necessary to elect him the President of the United States under the Constitution. I repeat, then, the President does not represent, and never has represented the popular will of the people of the United States. (A voice—"And never will.") He is the mere creature of the Constitution of the United States, and our obedience to him as Executive, our fidelity to him as the Executive, is through and under the Constitution alone. ("That is all," and cheers.) Hence when these declaimers tell me that the President is the Government, and the Cabinet are the Government, I show them the popular vote and I repeat to them that the President himself could not be President but as he was elected and upheld by the Constitution of the United States, and in defiance of the popular voice of the United States.—(Applause.) Tell me not, then, that I may not, and shall not, discuss the measures of an Administration, or, that the Administration is the Government, and that in criticising the Administration I am guilty of treason to the Government. Government is acting internal and springs from God as well as born of the instincts of men; but Mr. Lincoln is but a creature of the Constitution for four years only, and the Cabinet are but creatures of Lincoln. And yet the reverend Brooklyn expositor tells us that the President and the Cabinet are the Government of the United States. (A voice—"They are pretty nearly played out.") I shall, therefore, and have a right to discuss freely all the measures of the Administration.

THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS—THE PROVOST MARSHAL WAR ORDER.

There have recently appeared from the Administration of this government three documents of the greatest importance, which it may be dangerous freely to discuss, but which it is not the less our right and duty freely to discuss. These are the first proclamation, the second proclamation, and the last, but not the least, the order from the War Department, abolishing, to a considerable extent, the civil jurisdiction of the Courts, and establishing in lieu thereof a system of Provost Marshals throughout the whole of the U. S. of America.

The first proclamation of the President has in it three elements, three points, worthy of consideration. The first is emancipation, the second is a proposition for the compensation for slaves, and the third is a colonization of these slaves. I propose as briefly as possible to examine these points in order. The first thing which strikes a man is, to ask, where is the grant of power in the Constitution of the United States which gives the President, but the creature of the Constitution, authority to annul whole States of the Union, or the laws and institutions of whole States in that Union, and to override all laws for the protection of loyal men, even if in disloyal States.—No man can rise and say that there is, any where, in our written Constitution, any such authority for the President of the U. S. to exercise any such power as he assumes or usurps in his proclamation. The only authority claimed is, that he, as Commander-in-chief of the army—of the army not in the field—*flagrante bello*, but as theoretical Commander-in-chief of the army, sitting in the White House at Washington, has the power to exercise any authority which appears to him best, or which he deems right. Now, if this be law, there is no security that he may not exercise the same power, if he deems it best for the people of the United States, to annul the relation of parent and child, of ward and guardian, of debtor and creditor, of mortgager and mortagee—aye, all the rights and obligations of society—for he has the same right as Commander-in-chief to exercise all powers over the Northern States of the Union. ["Hear, hear, hear," and cheers.]

THE LAWS OF WAR.

Who created this creature of the Constitution, the offspring of a popular minority?—who vested and appointed him with this arbitrary power over thirty millions of human beings?—(great cheering)—a power, the like of which, if exercised in England, without an act of Parliament, would create a revolution there in forty-eight hours, among all classes of people: a power which Napolean never dared to exercise upon his imperial throne, and one which the French people would never submit to if attempted over the people of France? (Cheers.) But there is no such military power under the institutions of the United States. There are martial rights, laws of war, but well known and well recognized, laws written of in Grotious in Vattel, in Puffendorf, in our own Wheaton, and in our own Kent, and nowhere is there recorded as giving to any nominal commander of an army, any such authority as the President attempts to exercise not only over the people at large, but over the Constitution of the United States. I do not hesitate to say cost what it may, the use of such power is an arbitrary and despotic exercise of illegal and unconstitutional power. (Tremendous cheering.) I will not cite a hundred authorities that I could cite in Latin, in French, and in German, under the civil law, as old as the days of Justinian, but I will come down to what has been deemed high Republican authority, that of John Quincy Adams. We had like controversies with Great Britain in 1783 and in 1816, upon the subject of slave emancipation, that we have now.—Great Britain, pending the revolution, emancipated and abducted slaves from Long Island and elsewhere, and carried those slaves to Nova Scotia or to the West Indies, there to be re-enslaved; and in the war of 1812, Great Britain exercised a like power over this slave property of the U. S. John Quincy Adams, as a Minister to England, as Secretary of State of the United States, wrote to the British authorities that—

"They (the British) had no right to make any such emancipation promise to the negro. The principle is, that the emancipation of the enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legitimate war; as relates to the owner, it is a destruction of private property, nowhere warranted by the usages of war.

No such right is acknowledged as a law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners in cold blood, without special cause, might as well be pretended to be a law of war or the right to use poisoned weapons, or to assassinate.

This is the language of John Quincy Adams, in his correspondence with the British government, upon the subject of slaves emancipated during the war of the Revolution and the war of 1712. Under this remonstrance, and through the treaty of Ghent, $1,200,000 were paid by the British government to the Southern slaveholders for property, thus abducted and emancipated during the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. (Applause.)—Hence, as the proclamation is not right under the Constitution, it is no more right under laws of war; nor is it right to the loyal men in the disloyal States of this Union.

NO NEGRO GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP.

For one, I am ready to say, that if the time ever arises when Georgia, or Alabama or Virginia, or Louisiana, is governed by negroes, with a negro judiciary, negro senators in Congress, and negro representatives, it is quite time for the white people of the North to dissolve partnership with any such State. (Loud cheers.) All these however, are dreams of negro liberty, equality, and fraternity; and if the schemes of the President are carried out there must inevitably follow what the Abolitionists now demand of him, the arming of the slaves, their adoption into the army of the U. S., and our recognition of them, not only as fellow soldiers, but as fellow-citizens also. (Applause and laughter.) In Louisiana there are now thousands of slaves supported on government rations, and every negro costs the U. S. forty cents a day for his rations. Something must be done with these negroes. The Abolitionists propose to bring them into the army of the U. S. This is no new proposition. A like proposition was made two years ago in the State of New York—the beginning of that idea, to give negro suffrages to negro voters, and though this was a Republican State, going for Mr. Lincoln by 50,000 majority, the Republicans themselves had good sense enough to vote down that proposition by an immense majority. But what mean these propositions? They are nothing new. Let us see.

THE NULLIFICATION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

There followed, in the reign of the two Charles', of England, (despotic kings,) what is called the writ of *habeas corpus*—the right which an English subject had, whenever he was taken prisoner and incarcerated in a jail, to have a writ from a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, commanding the jailor to bring the body of that subject before him to have his case adjucated upon according to the laws of England. And yet, that which has been English liberty since the days of the dark ages, 1215; that which the despotic kings of England, the two Charles', accorded—one of whom was executed for his tyranny, and his government suppressed by Cromwell—that which our fathers have had since their reign, is now subverted, overthrown, destroyed, by a mere proclamation from the President of the U. S., annuling both the right of trial by jury and the *habeas corpus*, by which every person has a right to know, before some judge, why he has been incarcerated. The President claims that he has authority, under the Constitution, to issue this power of suspending the *habeas corpus*. Believe you that Washington, rebelling against the tyranny of the executive power King George—that Madison, Jefferson, Franklin, old John Adams, or any of the fathers of the Revolution, ever created a Constitution by which one mere man, having the same flesh and blood that you and I have, is without act of Congress, to have authority over thirty millions of people?—that he can take any of you, by day or by night, from your wives and children, and incarcerate you in Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren, beyond all hope of redemption? ("Infamous.") Never did the framers of the Constitution give or grant such powers to the Executive of the United States. We will never stand it.—If it were given, there is no liberty any longer for the people of the U. S., for that Executive has but the exercise of arbitrary power to involve this country in war with England or France, and in the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, after creating an army of a million of men, to ride, rough-shod, over thirty millions of hitherto free white men. ("Never, never.") Our own Judge Hall, in the western part of the State, but the other day liberated a person, a reverend gentleman—who may, or may not have been guilty of something, I know not what—on a *habeas corpus*, and in doing so, declared that, as Congress had given the President no such power, he had no such power. (Applause.)—Notwithstanding this decision of Judge Hall, this person was taken, the moment he was liberated, (a white man kidnapped) to the Central Railroad depot, put in a freight car, isolated from the people, and secretly and stealthily taken from Buffaloe to Albany, thence to Washington, a State prisoner. (Shame.) And they tell me that for this free speech, this free and fundamental discussion of all these things, I may be imprisoned and incarcerated. ("No you won't.") But I do not at all feel certain that 1000 or 2000 policemen may not take me any hour of the day from the midst of my fellow-citizens, and incarcerate me. (Never, and protracted cheers.)

[A man in the audience proposed 3 cheers for Judge Hall, which were enthusiastically given.]

WHAT IS TO BE DONE—A LAST CHEER FROM CAPT. RINDERS—PROCESSION TO THE BASTILE WITH THE LIBERTY CAP.

Now, fellow-citizens, I dare say I shall be [illegible] as the tyrants?" "Put him out!" All I propose to do is to appeal to the ballot-box. That has hitherto been a sufficient court of appeal for all the people of the United States. If they will permit us to have it, arouse and inspire yourselves for action at the ballot-box. (Applause.) The ballot-box is your only, your lofty and sublime remedy. Well then, let us have the ballot-box! Go to the ballot-box and make a trial there for the redemption of this people from all impending slavery. For the present protest loudly against all this arbitrary exercise of power. ("We will do it.") If I, or any of your fellow-citizens be imprisoned, do as the French did in midst of the Revolution, form large processions, with the red cap of liberty lifted over every freeman's head, (great applause,) march to the bastile unarmed, and on bended knees, if necessary, implore the commander to liberate your fellow-citizen. ("No, never in America.") Freemen should always, before resorting to any *ultima ratio*, petition, beg, and implore. There are rights and obligations in a country like this as long as the ballot-box is open for the redress of wrongs. ("You are right.") When you have assembled before this bastile read to the epaulettes in the lofty sonorous Latin of the dark ages, the *Magna Charta* of your English fathers, thunder the *habeas corpus* in the ears of your fellow-citizens and soldiers, and then read and re-read there the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every man the right of free speech, of free discussion, trial by jury, and security for his property and person. (Cheers.) Fellow citizens, I did not come here only to complain against the Administration of the Government this evening, but also to lay before you, in this free speech that I am making my ideas upon the subject of this war. I have no sympathy with rebellion in any shape or form whatsoever. The Constitution of the United States once was enough for our Southern countrymen; the Congress of the once United States afforded every remedy for the redress of their grievances under that Constitution. They were terribly provoked and goaded; but their duty was, with the Senate of the United States theirs, with the House of Representatives almost theirs, with the Judiciary theirs; their duty was to do what I urge upon you this evening, to petition and to go to the ballot-box. The right of petition is the birthright of every American. The ballot box is the remedy for every American. Arms, artillery, the cartouch box, are not elements of American progress or civilization. (Cheers.)

A WAR OF SUBJUGATION CANNOT SUCCEED—EVEN MAINE COULD NOT BE SUBJUGATED.

I have my own ideas on this war. I wish I could express them freely here. ("Speak out.") No, no, I shall not speak out when armies are contending, when fraternal blood is being shed. But (here the speaker paused some time as if considering,) this I will say, I was born in the State of Maine. On one side is the British Province of Nova Scotia, and on the other is that of Lower Canada, with wide navigable rivers, opening the [illegible] to the navies of the world. And yet there is such an unconquerable, invincible, Anglo-Saxon spirit, and such a high sense of independence there, that I do not believe that England, France, and the United States, together, could ever subjugate the people. Subjugation or extermination is not an American idea; it is not a theory to which the Anglo Saxon blood in our veins will ever surrender. If the oath of subjugation were forced upon the citizens of the State of Maine, he would strike at the administrator of that oath in the rear; but whoever held out to him the right of self-government, according to the Constitution of the United States, he, with a single regiment from New York, or elsewhere, would bring back all the people of Maine to their obedience. I do not propose, if any may draw such an inference, that we shall ever surrender our Constitution and government to the rebels of the Southern States. But I propose to carry on the war upon a different principle—with the sword in the right hand, and the Constitution in the left, (great applause,) and under that panoply and protection, not a million of soldiers, but two hundred thousand will crush out and exterminate all southern rebellion. If it be necessary for the subjugation of that cradle of rebellion, where this unholy war first began, where the proud flag of our country was first struck down by rebel cannon, if volunteers be called, to re-hoist that flag there, I think I may say, two millions of volunteers would go from the Northern States. (Cheers.)

THE SOUTH CONQUERED BY SPECULATORS.

We are seriously fearful that if the government does not put a stop to the extortion and speculation of the country, we shall be a conquered people in less than six months. Flour at $25 to $40, corn at $6 to $10, bacon at 40 to 50 cents, salt at $20 per bushel, cotton cloth at 75 cents, eggs at 40 cents, butter at 75 cents, shoes at $10 to $20! What can hinder the ruin of the South, at these prices, but a special interposition of Divine Providence?

Raleigh Standard.

It is an everlasting shame that while one portion of our people are off in the army fighting and suffering for the cause of the South, another is at home *speculating* on the necessaries of life, and helping to starve the wives and children of our soldiers, and making it a hard matter for poor people to live. We hope Gov. Vance will order every man into the army who is speculating in eatables, no matter what his age is or how exempted. If the Governor will take this responsibility of suppressing speculators in food, every patriot will sustain him.—*Western Democrat.*

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

TUPELO, Miss., Oct. 6, 1862.

It is now painfully evident that our troops after three days of most gallant and [illegible] fighting—after driving the enemy from his entrenchments, capturing many pieces of artillery and causing them to burn many of the stores they were compelled to abandon—failed in the object of this, however, in good style, and without the loss of their baggage. It is even stated, on good authority, that in their retreats [illegible] ment they [illegible] a large [illegible] (50,000) [illegible] which they [illegible] some 15 or 20 pieces of artillery. [illegible] counts agree that, while our loss was [illegible] that of the enemy was far more so, and while they will doubtless claim it as a victory, yet it is evident that if a victory at all, it was one dearly purchased, and which in the end will prove to be rather a stunning blow than a great military success.

The result of this and other battles shows what our troops can do when contending against an equal or any thing like an equal number of the enemy; but it was expecting too much to suppose that the comparatively small force under Gens. Van Dorn and Price could cope successfully with the accumulated and well disciplined hordes of Yankees under Rosencranz. The fact is our army was too small to do what was required of it. I had the privilege of reading a letter from General Price, written only a few days before the fight, to a confidential friend, in which he stated that if he went into battle he would do so "with the odds greatly against him." From this it is fair to presume that his calm and deliberate judgment was opposed to the attack; but whether this is so or not, the fact still remains that our army was far too small for the undertaking in hand. Our officers and our men can do almost anything but impossibilities, which should not be expected or required of them.

The Register itself of the 10th has the following account:

We regret that the particulars thus far at hand of the recent battles at and near Corinth leave no room for doubt that the result is a serious disaster. Our special correspondent has furnished by telegraph such accounts as he could obtain, but the conflict was even hotter and more bloody than he has led us to believe. We have had the pleasure of an interview with Col. J. W. Portis, of the 42d Alabama, who arrived by the morning train, having been sent home by the Surgeon General, from whom we obtained some details of the battle. From his statement and other information we make up the following narrative:

The battle was opened on Friday last, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning and continued without cessation until 8 o'clock at night. Our forces numbered about 20,000 fighting men, under command of Maj. Gen. Van Dorn, and they fought with a desperate valor not exceeded by any troops during the war.

It now appears that our Generals, or at least the General in command, were terribly deceived, having been lured by the enemy into a trap carefully prepared for them, and made to fight against heavy odds without the hope of any substantial advantage for this waste of blood and life. The movement on Corinth was made from the West, the enemy withdrawing his pickets at our approach, destroying camps, strewing the way with knapsacks, guns, clothing, &c., until he reached his first line of entrenchments, where he made a resolute stand. Our men rapidly pursued what they supposed a flying enemy, counting on a bloodless victory, some of the Generals even expecting to obtain possession of the town without firing a gun. Their eyes were opened when they saw the serried ranks of the enemy prepared to receive them, and they then knew that a hard and bloody fight was at hand. Moore's brigade, of Maury's division, led the advance and the battle soon raged hot and furiously. The enemy fought well—better, it is said, than ever before in the West—but they could not withstand the furious charges of our gallant men, who steadily gained upon them, driving them from entrenchment to entrenchment, until night closed upon the scene.

The next day the fight was resumed, the enemy meantime having been heavily reinforced, but our troops again pressed forward, gaining the town of Corinth, and the gallant 42d Alabama planting its colors within a square of the Tishimingo Hotel. It became evident, however, that the struggle was too unequal to be continued to advantage by our forces, whose ranks were becoming fearfully thinned, and worn down by fatigue and hunger, while the enemy were being continually reinforced. The order was then given to fall back, and our troops withdrew from the field, leaving many of our dead and some of the wounded in the possession of the enemy. Meanwhile the Federals had thrown a heavy force, estimated at 20,000 men, from Bolivar, to the south of Corinth, with the design to cut off our retreat and bag our whole army. These fresh troops were met with unexampled bravery and vigor by our jaded men in the sanguinary engagement of Sunday at Pocahontas, which resulted in the discomfiture of the foe, and thanks to the genius and experience of Gen. Price, in the escape of our army by an improvised road to a point west of Ripley, where they made a stand.

The battle on Friday is said to have been the hottest and most desperate of all. Soldiers who were in the battle of Shiloh say it was more terrible than that memorable conflict. The enemy appear to have been thoroughly posted with regard to all our movements. They knew when a given division passed a given point, what was its strength, the direction of its march, how, when and where the attack was to be made; in short, everything they wished to know, and of course could make all the preparations they desired to meet us.

We have not been able to obtain particulars of the casualties, but the record, we fear, will be sad enough. The 42d Alabama went into the fight on Friday 550 strong. On Saturday it mustered about 300, and on Sunday evening [illegible] taken during the day. [illegible]

A PRACTICAL MAN.

The N. Y. Herald says:

The raids of the rebel guerilla, A. G. Jenkins, in Western Virginia, with his eight hundred bushwhackers, sum up pretty large. He defeated the Union force at Buchannon, on the 30th ult., entered the town, destroyed large quantities of Government stores, broke up five thousand stand of arms, and carried off a number of horses and Enfield rifles, besides allowing his men to take what they wanted from the private stores of the village. He then proceeded to Weston, where he also destroyed all the Government supplies. At Glenville the same operations were gone through with. The town of Spencer next surrendered to Jenkins, where he took one hundred and fifty of our men prisoners, and captured and destroyed one hundred guns. From thence he visited Ripley and Ravenswood, where like scenes were enacted, and where he captured Major B. H. Hill, a mustering officer, having in his possession five thousand dollars Government money. The rebels kept the money and told Hill to leave. Jenkins is a practical man.

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.—The Yankee draft has been commenced in Maryland. The Baltimore Sun of the 11th inst., says the draft calls for 19,844 men. Of these 13,344 volunteers have already been furnished, leaving 6,000 to be raised by draft. Baltimore city is to furnish only 46 men by draft, having been credited with 5,897 volunteers now in the Yankee army.

A Richmond Correspondent of the Petersburg Express says that but one Maryland Battalion is in the Confederate army. Ex Gov. Lowe, of Maryland recently stated that 10,000 Marylanders had escaped into Virginia, and the correspondent of the Express wants to know why it is they are not in our army fighting for their homes and rights.

Our readers may make a candle of common tallow, equal to the sperm candle in the following manner: To every two pounds of tallow, add one tea-spoonful of strong ley from wood ashes. Simmer over a slow fire till a greasy scum rises which remove. Make your wicks smaller than usual, and mould.

Try it and judge for yourselves. An ounce of beeswax will make the candle harder; and steeping the wicks in spts. of turpentine will make them burn brighter.

A substitute for wool, made into a cloth, by a great many persons in Georgia, with the design of using their wool for our soldiers in the field. This substitute is cow hair. The cloth made of it is perhaps not quite so smooth as that made of wool, but it is heavier and no doubt will be nearly, if not equally, as warm, and will last fully as well. The hair is washed perfectly clean, and pulled or beat so as to have no bunches. After it is well dried it is ready for use. Like wool for ordinary cloth, it is used only for "filing," and mixed with about one-third cotton. The common and easier way of mixing is by ginning it with the cotton, although the Charleston Courier supposes it could be mixed fully as well by carding. If the same quantity in weight of seed cotton and hair are thoroughly mixed and placed in the gin after the seed are separated, the cotton lint will be about one-third of the hair. The breast of the gin should be a little raised, or the hair will make the saws to choke. Cow-hair, thus mixed with cotton, may be carded, spun and made into cloth with no more trouble than is required for wool or cotton. The hair can be purchased at the tanneries.

HOW THEY FIRE IN BATTLE.

An army correspondent says:

"You wonder whether the regiments fire regularly in volley, or whether each man loads and fires as fast as he can. That depends upon circumstances, but usually, except when the enemy is near at hand, the regiments fire only as the command of their officers. You hear a drop, drop, drop, as a few of the skirmishers fire, followed by a rattle and roll, which sounds like the falling of a building. Just as many of you have heard the brisk watch sounds at a great fire. Sometimes when a body of the enemy's cavalry are sweeping down upon a regiment to cut it to pieces the men form into a square, with the officers and musicians in the centre. The front rank stands with bayonet charged, so that if the enemy charge some upon them they would run against a picket fence of bayonets. When they form in this way the other two ranks load and fire as fast as they can. Then the rout is terrible, and many a horse and his rider goes down before the terrible storm of bullets."

CURE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH.—Dissolve one ounce of asafœtida in one pint of Jamaica rum—mix with a little honey or syrup, and take a tea spoonful after each paroxysm of coughing; until three or four have been taken during the day.

FALL DIVIDEND OF SCHOOL FUND.—$100,000

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF N. C., Oct 11th, 1862.

To the Chairman of the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools of the several Counties of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:

I am happy to inform you that the Literary Board met on the 9th of this month, and agreed to divide among the Counties of the State, for Common School purposes, the sum of $100,000. This is nearly ten thousand dollars more than any Semi-annual dividend ever made before from the Literary Fund—and this sum is in part payment of a dividend and a half formerly withheld.

During the year 1861, only the half of one dividend was paid out from the Literary Fund; and this was owing to the great and inevitable pressure made upon the Treasury of the State from the war suddenly forced upon our country. This pressure was temporary, and has been relieved; and the amount due to the Counties for School purposes has been secured, and is now available for their use in the method specified by law.

It was thought that the whole of this balance would not now be needed; but owing to the fact that School taxes are not levied in several Counties, and the price of everything is enhanced, it was supposed that more than the usual dividend of $90,000 would be necessary to keep up schools even for the diminished number of children who will be able to attend them.

The amount still due from former dividends will be paid out as additions to future distributions as our educational wants may require; and in the meantime the Literary Board is now as formerly, anxious to keep alive our Common School system, that great nursery of intelligence, energy and patriotism among the masses of our people.

The strict adherence of our State to its plighted faith, and its determination, under the Divine blessing, to fulfil all its contracts, and to commit no spoliations on its former investments for moral and industrial development, have not merely redounded to the advancement of Society, but have actually lightened the financial burdens incident to the times.

North Carolina has, by her good faith, actually made money, and prevented the taxes on her people from being higher than they are; for, by her determination to meet all her direct promises and implied obligations, she has created such confidence in her integrity and resources that she is enabled to divide the burdens of the war of Independence with future and more prosperous generations. Her financial character is the highest in our beloved Confederacy—and her bonds and promises to pay are not only easily circulated, but actually command a high premium over other issues of the kind.

Let us then be grateful to a kind Providence that we are enabled at this crises, not merely to furnish means for the education of all our children, and thus to lay broad and deep the foundations of moral power—but that in doing so we are enhancing the pecuniary credit of the State and enabling her to draw on that future for which we are fighting and suffering for the larger part of the expenses of the struggle for freedom.

The spectacle which our beloved old Commonwealth presents in this day of darkness and of trial is one well calculated to fill the heart of every true son with emotions of gratitude to that beneficent Being who has given us this goodly land for a heritage.

She ranks among the foremost in the number, endurance and courage of the soldiers she has contributed to the second war for Independence—she is foremost in voluntary contributions to the common cause, first in financial credit, and in the very midst of this tremendous shock, tenderly and generously providing for the moral training of all her children, the hope, under God, of the future!

Let us, for our encouragement, look on this brighter side of our affairs; and if we would secure the real greatness and happiness of that future for which we are making such immense sacrifices, let us exert every energy to train the hearts and minds of the young to a true appreciation of the interests for which we are contending. Are our people crimsoning with their blood the whole soil of a continent to be inherited by a race too ignorant and brutalized to value or to hold the liberties so dearly bought?

In every struggle mere brute force is sure to yield in the end before moral power; and though our enemies outnumber us in soldiers and in munitions of war, we need never fear the result, well assured that as long as there are men and women able to understand and appreciate a just and noble cause, and no longer, there will be brave and willing soldiers to defend it. While this continues freedom's battle "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son," will surely triumph at last, and triumph gloriously.

Then let us, who have the care of the young heart and mind of this new Republic, remember that our camp of instruction is the most important of all; and let us humbly and earnestly invoke Divine guidance in efforts to prepare a future generation to maintain the privileges achieved by the present and to gain all that the present is unable to accomplish.

Let the schools be kept open—find teachers in females, and in others unable to serve their country more effectually in a different way—and with humble trust in God, let us not falter for a moment in the great work before us.

With much respect, I am your friend and servant,

C. H. WILEY,

Sup. Com. Schools for the State.

DEATH FROM A SPIDER BITE.—The Fredericksburg Herald has the following notice, elicited by the singular death of Capt. Williams, of N. C.:

How uncertain the tenure of man; how varied the causes of death. Man may escape the desolating cannon, the fire of musketry, the thrust and cut of the sword, and yet fall a victim to the bite of a tiny insect! In glancing at the obituary of Capt. B. R. Williams, Co. C. 2d N. C. battalion, we observe that the gallant soldier died from the bite of a spider, even while surrounded with all the formidable death-dealing instruments of warfare! Whilst putting on his boots (at Drewry's Bluff, where he was stationed,) Capt. W. unfortunately shut up a spider in one of them, which by frequent stings, infused sufficient poison into his system to produce death within 18 hours, despite all the efforts of surgeons to counteract it.

☞ The Bank of Cape Fear has declared its usual dividend of 5 per cent.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

WOOD.—Persons desirous of paying their subscription in fire-wood, will please delay not in delivering it.

Called Meetings.

☞ The members of Salem Lodge, I. O. O. F., will please meet at their Hall, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the relief of the soldiers from this County. It is proposed to appropriate the carpet for blankets.

☞ The Directors of Salem Mutual Insurance Company are also earnestly solicited to meet at the Presidents' office on Saturday morning, November 1st, at 8 o'clock.

Summary of Late News.

From the army in Northern Virginia there is but little news. The enemy's cavalry, about 1,000 strong, were on Tuesday in the neighborhood of Manassas, scouring the country around.

The army of Western Virginia, now under the command of Brig. Gen. Echols, again holds possession of Charlestown, Kenawha county. The Yankees are in force at Bull Town.

FROM THE SOUTH.—Last week the yankees made a demonstration in South Carolina, the object being to get possession of the railroad, below Charleston. Two yankee columns were in motion, one marching towards Pocotaligo, from Mackey's Point, and the other to Coosawhatchie from Bee's Creek, about seven miles from the Railroad. The enemy were driven back to their boats. The enemy had come in 13 transports and gunboats. Our loss is represented to be 15 killed and 40 wounded.—The enemy's loss not less than 200 killed and wounded. We captured 80 small arms. The enemy's force consisted of six regiments with one field battery and two boat howitzers.

The enemy's gunboats went back to Port Royal, and all is quiet now.

NO FIGHT.—The report of a recent fight at Franklin, Southampton County, Va., in which the Confederates are represented as soundly thrashed, is a mistake,—there was no fight. Some 800 or 1000 Yankees from Suffolk crossed the Blackwater at Bowden's Seine hole and captured 6 Confederate pickets, and then retired to Suffolk,—that's all.

See detailed account of dreadful collision on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Great apprehensions are felt of an early attack upon Charleston and Savannah.—The recent reconnoissance toward Pocotaligo is regarded as a premonitory symptom.

The radicals, as well as the secessionists in Washington, says the N. Y. Herald, are discussing plans of separation and compromise between the North and South.

The steamship *Anglia*, laden with valuable army stores and bound for Charleston has been captured.

Gen. Bragg is said to have captured in his late tour into Kentucky, 1,000,000 yards Kentucky Jeans, with a large amount of clothing, boots and shoes, 200 wagon loads of bacon, 6,000 barrels pickled pork, 15,000 good mules and horses, 8000 beeves and a large lot of hogs.

The enemy appears to be approaching Weldon and Kinston, and some apprehensions are entertained in regard to these points.

Louisville papers of the 23d contain the following:—Morgan made a successful raid on Lexington on the 21st, capturing a regiment of 520 men, of the Ohio Cavalry, whom he paroled, keeping their horses and equipments; he camped at night near Versailles, and on the 22d inst., overtook a train of 78 wagons on Bardstown turnpike and destroyed it. He also captured another train late in the evening, the number of wagons not known. He then made the entire circuit of Buell's army and joined Gen. Bragg again.

FROM CHARLESTON.—Charleston, Oct. 24.—At sunrise, on Thursday, 23d, eight vessels, in addition to the blockading fleet, were off the bar and near Folly Inlet.—There were four, also, between the lighthouse and Stono, and two in Stono. For the last week vessels of all classes and sizes have been passing to the South, keeping well out to sea.—*Courier.*

Chattanooga, Oct. 25.—We have nothing further from Cumberland Gap. All was quiet in the direction of Nashville.

THE STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.—The startling secret intelligence which the Charlotte Bulletin announced a few days ago, amounts to nothing. The State Journal supposes it had reference to a package which passed through this State to Richmond, bearing the seal of her Britannic Majesty's Government.

☞ The Greensboro Patriot announces that Hon. J. R. McLean, our Representative has been suffering from sickness for the last four or five weeks previous to the adjournment of Congress. He is at home and improving in health.

GOV. VANCE.—It appears that the object of the [illegible] Council of State [illegible] was to assemble the Legislature at an earlier day than the regular time, in order to devise ways and means for the relief of our soldiers, and the defeat of the State against the army. A majority of the Council failing to attend, no business was transacted, and if any evil consequences, by delay, should result from this, the Governor is not to blame.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.—Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons, of Fayetteville, have responded to the Governor's patriotic appeal by sending him 100 pairs of shoes for our soldiers.

The Standard learns that Mrs. E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, has contributed 250 pairs of socks to our soldiers.

RECOGNITION.—The old story that the Southern Confederacy will shortly be recognized by foreign powers, has been again started. We have no faith in it.

☞ The Yellow Fever is again reported to be abating in Wilmington. We sincerely hope that the cool weather and frosts will soon restore the health of that sorely afflicted town.

☞ We would direct attention to more new advertisements in this paper.

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.—We have received five numbers of this new daily, the prospectus of which appears in our columns. It is surprising that a daily paper has not long since been supported at the seat of our State government, and we are pleased to learn that the proprietor seems to be sanguine of success. The Daily Journal contains the very latest news, and will contain the daily proceedings of the Legislature, which body will convene in a few weeks.

Success to the enterprise. Price 6 dollars.

☞ We welcome to our table the semi-weekly "Wythville Dispatch." The paper is ably conducted a very well printed. Its the handsomest paper among our exchanges, and does great credit to D. A. St. Clair, printer and proprietor. The Dispatch is edited by H. S. Matthews, Esq. Terms $3 per annum.

FIRE AT THOMASVILLE.—The dwelling of Mr. R. Shelly of Thomasville, was recently consumed by fire. A considerable portion of the furniture was saved, but is in a damaged condition. Loss about $3,000.

The fire originated in the kitchen.

CARPETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We notice that the hotels of some of our Southern towns have taken up their carpets to be used for blankets for the suffering soldiers. In this way, where blankets cannot be procured, our army may be supplied, and thus rendered comfortable. The Fayetteville Observer says, in that place, carpets and curtains have been given to supply the place of blankets, and recommends that, where neither blankets nor carpets can be had, "comfortables," made of two thicknesses of sheetings, the upper one dyed and the lower one plain, with cotton battings between, made 7½ feet long by 4½ wide, will answer. These comfortables will require 7 yards sheeting.

REVIVALS IN THE CAMPS.

The Winston *Sentinel*, in a notice of the Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment, says:

Quite an interesting religious revival was then in progress in the 7th brigade, (of which the 21st N. C. Regiment constitutes a part.) Religious meetings were held nightly and were largely attended by the troops of the brigade; the ministers officiating being chaplains of different regiments. Gen. Jackson was a frequent attendant at these meetings, and on the day previous (Sunday,) he appeared to be more than usually interested and pleased with the services. On this occasion, our correspondent describes him as seated on a stool (the only one who was thus favored with such a comfort,) surrounded by a large circle of men seated on the ground, a small vacant space immediately around Stonewall, and his elevated position, alone distinguished him from the rest of the soldiers. He was a very attentive listener to the sermon, keeping his eyes fixed on the minister, apparently rivetted on him, until the services ended.

Our correspondent says it was a subject of remark that every commissioned officer in the brigade had on several occasions been present at preaching.

At night, the meetings resembled somewhat our camp meetings, having fire stands in use on the outer lines, while the congregation are engaged at worship within.

At Perryville battle on the 8th inst., Gen. Bishop Polk had a narrow escape.—About dark he left his staff and rode in front to stop the firing, as he supposed, of a Confederate Regiment on our own troops. He rode up to a Colonel and seizing him by the shoulder asked, "Why do you fire on your own friends?" The officer replied that he did not know they were.—"Who are you?" said Bishop P. "Col. of the 23d Indiana," was the reply. He immediately ordered him to stop firing, in a rough manner, and before the Yankee found out who he was, put spurs to his horse and got away.

CONDITION OF OUR ARMY.

The [illegible] of our army is such as to [illegible] the deepest feeling and [illegible] most serious [illegible] for the [illegible] the Charleston Courier says:

"I had a conversation [illegible] days ago with a Colonel, on furlough, [illegible] from the army, and he corroborates the report of the [illegible] correspondent, and remarked that many of the soldiers wanted every kind of clothing—many had not a change since August, and the consequence was that they were covered with vermin which they could not divest themselves of, that a great many were barefooted, that blankets were very scarce and totally insufficient to keep the troops in tolerable comfort, and unless aid was extended soon, he could not predict the consequences; that our boys needed everything but indomitable bravery and ardent love of country; and concluded by saying, 'give us food, clothes, shoes and blankets, and we will take care of the Yankees.'"

The Richmond Whig thus notices the efforts made by the government to clothe and shoe the army. It is obvious, from the following statement, that the government will not be able to provide in this respect for more than half of our troops. The Whig says:

"We understand that the government has already forwarded to Gen Lee's army over 30,000 garments, and a large shipment of shoes. This number of garments, allowing a coat, pair of pants, and shirt to a man, will furnish suits, say, for 10,000 needy men. This will go far towards relieving the more destitute. The government has in its employ, in this city, 58 tailors who cut out the cloth, and 2,700 women who make it up into garments—the whole turning out, on an average, 9,000 garments per week, or coats, pants, and shirts for 3,000 men.—There are other establishments, in other parts of the Confederacy, where clothing is being manufactured for the army, and the force engaged is sufficient, perhaps, to turn out 20,000 garments a week. At this rate, estimating our army in the field at 400,000 men, it would require more than a year to furnish each man with a single suit of clothes! If we suppose the various government establishments will be able to supply 200,000 men by Christmas, there will still be 200,000 left, who will have to look to the people at home for their outfits, or go without clothing. If the government should provide for 300,000, the number left for the country to clothe would still be frightfully large—100,000!"

The passenger train from Richmond to Staunton on the 16th inst., ran off the track near Charlottesville, precipitating several cars over a precipice, killing seven and wounding 50 soldiers. Among the wounded were two North Carolina soldiers, D. C. McMasters, Company I, 22d Regt. N. C. V., injured in both hips, and W. A. Loudermilk, Company C, 2d N. C. V., both thighs broken.

The Richmond Enquirer says, that before the war, poor seamstresses in that city were paid $1 per pair for making pantaloons, and cheap enough at that. Now, that it costs four times as much to live, the government is charitably paying them 50 cts. per pair.

Astonishing.—At the Superior Court held for Buncombe County at Asheville, week before last, Judge Saunders presiding, 5 white men were convicted for murder and six were convicted for man-slaughter. The cases were removed there from Haywood and Jackson Counties. The like has not been known before in the State.

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.

The Greenville (Tenn.) Banner of Wednesday says the news from Gen. Bragg's army is conflicting. The General was at Morristown Tuesday evening on his way to Knoxville. Where his command really is, or what is to be his future course, the Banner is unable to say. Report states that his army is at Barboursville, Ky., 25 miles beyond Cumberland Gap. This may be true, and it may not, but one thing is certain, he has them in the right place, and will be very apt to give the Yankees a good thrashing whenever an opportunity offers.

The trains bringing the spoils taken in Kentucky by Gen. Bragg, continue to arrive at Morristown. The whole face of the earth around that place is said to be covered with wagons.

A gentleman just from our army in Kentucky, furnishes the Lynchburg Virginian the following report of work done by the Kirby Smith brigade since entering Kentucky:

We have now on our parole books over 5,000 prisoners. We have captured eighteen pieces of artillery, 500 wagons, 2,000 mules and 1500 horses, and small arms in vast quantities.

CAPTURE OF GALVESTON, TEXAS, BY THE FEDERALS.—The Federal fleet off Galveston, Texas, attacked that city on the 4th inst. A Federal steamer ran past the battery at Fort Point under a heavy fire, and laid to the central wharf. The battery was then destroyed by the Confederate troops, who marched to Virginia Point. The troops in Galveston left and went to the same Point. The Federal steamers lying off Galveston, five in number, gave the authorities of the town four days to remove the women and children from the place, at the expiration of which time they would shell the place if it was not surrendered. The cause of the attack, or rather the initiation of the assault, was the firing into the steamer Harriet Lane by the guns at Fort Point. The Harriet Lane steamed in under a flag of truce, but went too far, and was fired into. The latest telegram from Galveston is dated the 6th inst.—*Dispatch.*

THE DUEL AT CHARLESTON.

The late fatal duel at Charleston, S. C., resulting in the death of Col. W. R. Calhoun, of the 1st Reg't S. C. Artillery, at the hands of Maj. Alfred Rhett, of the same regiment, did not obtain much publicity through the papers of that city. A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writing from Charleston, says it is to be the subject of legal investigation, the first case of that kind in the city courts for twenty years.

WAKE COUNTY ELECTION.—Col. Daniel G. Fowle has been elected to the House of Commons, in place of Henry W. Miller, deceased, by a vote of 732 to 455 for Capt. Reed.

From the Daily State Journal.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT [illegible]

[illegible] AND SEVERAL [illegible] KILLED.

A most [illegible] and fatal [illegible] occurred on the [illegible] and Gaston Railroad, on Monday (Tuesday) morning, [illegible] the [illegible] scene of three persons and wounding some fifteen others, three of them, it is feared, fatally, and in the destruction of two engines and several cars.

From what we can learn, it appears that after the morning mail train had left, an engine and two gravel cars started out from Raleigh. On reaching Hunterville the engineer, intending to run through to Gaston, [illegible] make that point as soon as he could, [illegible] station train running ahead, and [illegible] at a rapid rate. On nearing its destined point, and whilst dashing around a short curve, the train upon the heavy [illegible] train, running at a speed of about twenty miles an hour and down grade.

The collision was frightful. The force was such that, we are informed, the engine of the gravel train was forced over the engine and tender of the accommodation, and into the rear car of that train, dashing the passengers violently to the back of the car and through its shattered sides and windows. As we have stated, three persons instantly lost their life and fifteen were wounded. The engines are a total wreck and the cars are terribly smashed up.

Drs. McKee and Hill of this city, on hearing of the accident immediately departed to the scene of destruction with a special train. On their return we hope to obtain full particulars.

We learn that the accommodation train was a little behind time when the accident took place, in consequence of having to wait for the up mail train.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Since the foregoing was put in type, the dead and wounded have been brought to town, of whom the following list has been furnished us by an unknown friend; himself, we believe, a passenger on the ill fated train. The list reached us through Mr. W. C. Upchurch, of this city.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.—[illegible] Nesbitt, supposed to be from Concord, N. C.; Lieut. Clarke, Newbern, N. C.; J. J. Berryhill, Charlotte, N. C.; Thos. Roland, Stanly county, N. C.

WOUNDED.—Col Robert Mowman and son, Newberry, N C. very slightly; W D Kirvin, Darlington District, S C, slightly; Serg't Hardy, 59th Reg't. Bertie county, N C, breast bruised, not seriously; Wm G Templeton, Iredell county, N C, contusion in face; Andrew J Wright, Granville county, left leg broken; Mrs Jane Haywarth. Davidson county, badly bruised, no bones broken; Mrs Eva C Roland, Stanly county, left leg broken; Mr Reesee Barnes, Pollocksville, Jones county, breast bruised; John A Barnes, ditto, bruised in abdomen, not seriously; Alexander G Barnes, ditto, 5 years old, hip and leg bruised; Wm Moore, High Point, arm shattered; L L Conrad, Davidson county, left foot cut off; Albert Ellington, Henderson, Granville county, both legs broken below the knee; D ck. servant of Mr White, Louisburg, ancle broken; Henry, brakesman, servant of Maj. Vass, Treasurer of the R & G R R Company, legs bruised. Several others slightly injured.

We saw the bodies of the four dead men as decently laid out as circumstances would allow and lying side by side in one of the cars near the machine shop of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. Of the spectacle more will suggest itself to the mind of the reader than we can now say.

Lieutenant Clark was a son of Col. H. J. B. Clark of Craven County and was an officer in the 2nd Regiment N. C Troops.

Mrs. Roland, who was mentioned among the injured, presents a lamentable case. We learn that she left home accompanied by her father in-law to visit her sick husband in an army hospital, but found him dead. She was returning with his corpse, and by this sad accident her father-in-law was killed and she herself terribly mangled. Drs. Hill and McKee, of this city, put her under the influence of chloroform and amputated one of her legs Tuesday evening about 4 o'clock. Previous to the amputation she bore her pain with more than human courage, owing, it is said to her genuine christian piety for which she has been distinguished. We were accidently passing the house where the operation was performed and more or less than man would he have been, who could have withheld a tear, on listening to one of her favourite hymns which she was then singing. She felt happy under the influence of the magic drug and gave vent to her feelings in her accustomed song.

We visited the Messrs Barnes at Mr. Cunningims' hotel, in this city, and were glad to find them sitting up and conversing upon their providential escape. If not internally injured their wounds are not serious.

Charles Holleman, the engineer on the wrecked train is universally acquitted, so far as we could hear, of all blame.

By waiting for the mail train going North, at Wake Forest, he was detained fifteen minutes behind schedule time, and as soon as the train passed him he started his train for Raleigh, not expecting that any other train would be on the track. But Sidney Hinton, engineer of a gravel train started from Huntsville immediately after the mail train going North, which had passed Holleman's train at Wake Forest, of course to reach that point before Holleman's train could switch off on the track. But he was too late.

As he went round a curve about a half to three quarters of a mile south of Wake Forest Station, Holleman approaching him saw the white smoke of his engine and immediately blew his whistle and reversed his engine. But before this could be well done the engines were almost in the act of colliding, and the engineers saved themselves by jumping off. The engines met and plunged into each other with a fearful crash, where they remain so fastened together that, some say, they can never be disentangled.

The tender of Holleman's train was forced with a bound over the ladies' car, passing over it in an angular direction, and smashing everything to atoms. The terrible suffering and loss of life which we have recorded is the deplorable consequence.

We have only to add that we heard it remarked by passengers, that if but one [illegible] had been between the tender and ladies car, the awful catastrophe in human suffering and loss of life would have been averted. We saw Mr. Vannay late of Norfolk, who saved his life by [illegible] falling down on the floor of the car, [illegible] and dragging a boy down with him, whom he also saved. We further learned that in consequence of a consultation among the surviving passengers about punishing Hinton, the engineer, that gentleman has not since been seen. We can only say, in behalf of the public, that as he was running out of time, and as soon as the train passed him he started on his own responsibility, and as orders, he has incurred an awful responsibility.

P. S. We learned at 10 o'clock last night that Mrs. Roland was doing as well as could be expected. Surgeon General Warren assisted the other physicians mentioned in the amputation of her leg.

FROM TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, Oct. 20.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville 18th, says the correspondent [illegible] to-day, and it was right [illegible]

LATE KENTUCKY BATTLE.

[illegible] We were glad to meet [illegible] John Forsyth, just [illegible] Bragg's Kentucky [illegible] which [illegible] an officer on that [illegible] staff. He [illegible] Gen Bragg's army most [illegible] Cumberland Gap. The whole [illegible] all stores, ammunition and supplies, [illegible] were successfully brought off in the face of a largely superior force, which had to be kept back by cavalry and artillery skirmishing every day. Col. F. fully confirms our views of Bragg's falling back in every particular. He could have whipped Buell at any time from Louisville to the Gap, but the victories would have been [illegible] and fruitless [illegible] half dozen lives. It would still have been necessary to leave Kentucky. The battle of Perryville would not have been fought, had it not been necessary to give Buell a drubbing the better to enable Bragg's army to retire without such serious molestation as he would otherwise have had.

The expedition into Kentucky is a failure for two reasons; 1st, The people were not ready to take up arms. Nearly everybody was favorable to us, and against Lincoln, but they are crushed. The women all hurrahed, clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs; the boys hurrahed for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, but the men were coy in their demonstrations. They would give us a word of encouragement when they could do so on the sly—and all that sort of thing; but they feared we would not be able to remain there and protect them—knowing that in case our army retired, certain confiscation of property and ruin of their estates, with indignity to their families, and perhaps imprisonment, awaited them. Recruits were not obtained in sufficient numbers to enable Bragg to remain there. 2d. The failure of Van Dorn to carry Price's army through to Paducah and Smithland. These two causes and none other, made Bragg fall back.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 25.

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers of the 22nd inst., have been received.

The news from the North is of little interest. A skirmish is reported in Loudoun County, Va., on the 21st, in which the yankees lost 1 killed, 4 wounded, the Confederates 15 killed, 32 prisoners. Stonewall Jackson is reported with a large force near Bunker Hill, and there was great excitement in consequence of his advance—a battle anticipated in Maryland or Pennsylvania. The papers were urging McClellan to advance on Richmond. But it was not thought likely that he intended any movement.

CAIRO, Oct. 11.—The steamer Catonhala was fired into by the Rebels on Saturday morning, 30 miles below Memphis, and one man wounded. The steamer Gladiator was attacked by a band of Rebels while loading cotton, 25 miles below Memphis, the same day. Two persons were killed and some wounded. The Rebels continue to burn cotton.

It is said that Gen. Price has been reinforced by 15,000 Texans, and that more are arriving daily.

Steamers from Commerce, Mo., report all quiet there. The Rebels sacked the town, and carried off $3,000 worth of goods and a number of horses.

A report is in circulation here to-day that the Rebels had attacked and captured Island No. 12, but the report is not traceable to any reliable source.

The N. Y. Republican State Central Committee have a strong delegation in Washington, who are urging the President to take some action to control the politics of New York city, in the approaching election.

U. S. Senator, James A. Pierce, of Maryland, is now lying so low at his residence in Chestertown that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Gold was again advancing. On the 21st it rose from 128 to 131½, and on the 22d to 133. Cotton 60.

A frightful accident occurred a few days since on the mountain road near Harper's Ferry. A train of Federal army wagons, going up the long and narrow cut on the eastern side of the mountain, was met by a train coming down. The mules in the down train took fright, and becoming unmanageable, dashed down the mountain in a frightful speed, and crowding the up train off the road, hurled the wagons, mules and drivers over a steep and rocky precipice of a perpendicular height varying from fifty to one hundred feet. Over and over rolled the great wagons and teams, dashing and crushing and breaking into fragments, and tearing to pieces, until the whole train lay at the foot, and scattered along the side of the mountain a mass of frightful ruins.

FROM EUROPE.—The City of Manchester, at New York on the 21st, brings foreign news to the 7th.

Lincoln's proclamation was the universal subject of discussion. We do not think it proper to republish the English comments; but the N. Y. Herald, which does, sums them up as "unqualified condemnation" of the Northern fanatics.

Lord Enfield, Member of Parliament, delivered a speech to an assemblage of noblemen, farmers, and operators, at Hounslow, England, on the 6th inst., in which, after expressing regret at the existence of civil war in America, he said: "It is to be hoped that by some means—by some honorable understanding between the contending parties—the seceding States may be reorganized, and that the two great Republics, or perhaps three, may arise out of the ruins of that great Republic which, whatever its faults may have been, was one worthy the respect and esteem of Englishmen. We may further hope that those Republics will prove a blessing to the civilized world. More than that I may feel, but more than that I will not say, because the members of the House of Commons have, by a general understanding, placed a restraint upon themselves to the effect that no vote or expression of theirs should carry either defiance or insult to the people of America."

The U. S. frigate Niagara, at Cadiz, on the 20th ult., from Portland, reports that there were two rebel privateers in the waters of the Azores.

A [illegible] fight in Hyde Park, between 2000 [illegible] and [illegible] troops, was witnessed on the 6th by 100,000 people. The Irish were victorious.

MISS BELLE BOYD, "THE REBEL SPY."

This young lady has, by her devotion to the Southern cause, called down upon her head the anathemas of the entire Yankee press.

Miss BELLE is the daughter of Benjamin B. Boyd of Martinsburg, at which place he was for a long time prominently engaged in the mercantile profession. He afterwards removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he lived about three years, but returned to Martinsburg about two years previous to the breaking out of the present war. Her mother was the daughter of Captain Glenn of Jefferson county. Miss BELLE is the oldest child of her parents, and is about 23 years of age. An uncle of Miss BELLE, James W. Glenn, of Jefferson county, commanded a company during the present war, known as the "Virginia Rangers," until recently, the captaincy of which he resigned on account of ill health. James E. Stuart, a prominent politician of the Valley, and who was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1850, married a sister of Miss Belle's mother.

During her early years Miss Belle was distinguished for her sprightliness and the vivacity of her temper.

That our readers may have an opportunity of seeing what the Yankee correspondents say about this young lady, we extract the following articles from the columns of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," which was written by the army correspondent of that sheet:

"These women are the most accomplished in Southern circles. They are introduced under assumed names to our officers, so as to avoid detection or recognition from those to whom their names are known, but their persons are known. By such means they are enabled to frequently meet combinedly, but at separate times, the officers of every regiment in a whole column, and by simple compilation and comparison of notes, they achieve a full knowledge of the strength of our entire force. Has modern warfare a parallel to the use of such accomplishments for such a purpose? The chief of these spies is the celebrated Belle Boyd. Her acknowledged superiority for machination and intrigue has given her the leadership and control of the female spies in the valley of Virginia. She is a resident of Martinsburg, when at home, and has a pious, good old mother, who regrets as much as any one can the violent and eccentric course of her daughter since this rebellion has broke out.—Belle has passed the freshness of youth.—She is a sharp-featured, sharp-eyed woman of twenty-five, or care and intrigue have given her that appearance. Last summer, whilst Patterson's army lay at Martinsburg, she wore a revolver in her belt, and was courted and flattered by every Lieutenant and Captain in the service who ever saw her. There was a kind of Di Vernon dash about her, a smart pertness, a quickness of retort, and utter abandonment of manner and bearing which were attractive from their very romantic unwontedness.

The father of this resolute black-eyed vixen is a paymaster in the Southern army, and formerly held a place at Washington under our Government. She has undergone all that society, position and education can confer upon a mind suited to the days of Charles the Second, or Louis the Fourteenth—a mind such as Mazarin or Richelieu would have delighted to employ from its kindred affinities.

"Well, this woman I saw practicing her arts upon our young lieutenants and inexperienced captains, and in each case I uniformly felt it my duty to call them aside and warn them of whom she was. To one she had been introduced as Miss Anderson, to another as Miss Falkner, and so to the end of the chapter. She is so well known now that she can only practice her blandishments upon new raw levies and their officers. But from them she obtains the number of their regiments and their force. She has, however, trained coadjutors, who report to her daily—girls aged from 16 upward—women who have the common sense not to make themselves as conspicuous as she, and who remain unknown, save to her, and are therefore effective. The reports that she is personally impure are as unjust as they are undeserved. She has a blind devotion to an idea, and passes far the boundary of her sex's modesty to promote its success.

"During the past campaign in the Valley this woman has been of immense service to the enemy. She will be now if she can."

DIANA SMITH, THE HEROINE OF THE NORTHWEST.

A friend has kindly furnished us with some interesting particulars in the history of this young heroine:

She was born and raised in the county of Jackson. Her father is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was leading a quiet, peaceful, and useful life, until his country was invaded, when he called his countrymen to arms and raised the first company of guerillas, which he commanded until last fall, when by fraud and treachery he was captured, and ever since has been confined in a loathsome dungeon at Camp Chase, Ohio, without hope of delivery, unless our Government should interpose and procure his release.

Diana is his only daughter, a beautiful girl, who has been tenderly raised and well educated. She is also a member of the M. E. Church, and has always been regarded as very pious and exemplary. She is descended from a race of unflinching nerve, and satisfied with nothing less than freedom as unrestrained as the pure air of their mountain home.

Her devotion to the cause of Southern rights, in which her father had nobly engaged, has caused her, too, to feel the oppressor's power. Although a tender and delicate flower, upon whose cheek the bloom of sixteen summers yet lingers, she has been five times captured by the Yankees and marched sometimes on foot in *manacles* a prisoner. Once a considerable distance into Ohio, at which time she made her escape; she was never released, but in each instance managed to escape from her guard. She, too, has seen service—she was in several battles in which her father engaged the enemy. She has seen blood flow like water. Her trusty rifle has made more than one of the vile Yankees bite the dust. She left her home in company with the Moccasin Rangers (Capt. Kesler,) and came through the enemy's lines in safety and is now at the Blue Sulphur Springs.

She was accompanied by Miss Duski, who has also earned the proud distination of a heroine. On one occasion this fearless girl was surrounded by fifty Yankees and Union men; rushing through their ranks with a daring that struck terror to their craven hearts, with her rifle lashed across her shoulders, she swam the west fork of the Kanawha river and made her way to the Mountain Rangers, preferring to trust her safety to these brave spirits, well knowing that her sex would entitle her to protection from these brave mountaineers. These young ladies have laid in the mountains for months, with no bed but the earth, and no covering but the canopy of Heaven. They have shared the soldier's rough fare, his dangers, his hopes and his joys.

The great crime with which these daring young ladies are charged by the enemy is cooking, washing, mending and making clothes, and buying powder for the soldiers. We are informed that they are both ladies of the first rank at home, and are every way worthy of the highest place in any society where virtue, integrity and sterling principle give position.
—*Lewisville (Va.) Dispatch.*

CAUSE OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The La Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat gives the following explanation of the origin of the Indian troubles in the Northwest:

The excitement in Northern Minnesota over the horrible Indian atrocities is becoming more intense each hour. At least one thousand whites have been already killed. Men have been tortured—women ravished and then minced to pieces—children had their brains dashed out—houses, barns, outbuildings, wheat in stacks and yet uncut have been burned.—The Sioux Indians are noted for their blood thirsty disposition, and have gathered on the Yellow Medicine to the number of five thousand warriors. The trouble is indeed most serious.

The blame of this rests on the Government or its agents, who, on a salary of $1,200 a year in four years manage to save from $50,000 to $100,000! In some instances they pay an Indian five dollars—the ignorant red-skin signs his X mark, a receipt for fifty. Goods are sold to them at a 1000 per cent. profit, and provisions at the shortest weight. The last swindle on them was when gold was at a premium, the attempt to pay them $71,000 annuity money in paper. They would not receive it. Heretofore nothing but gold and silver had been paid them. To exchange this paper for gold took some time. Meanwhile they were suffering for provisions.

There is no excuse for their murdering in cold blood innocent ones. Had they cut the throats of the dishonest agents, and hung their bodies on the corner of some outhouse, the people would have said amen. The gold they were to receive did not reach them the day it was promised, and their work of vengeance began at once. Where the end will be, God only knows. The days of the revolution never saw such butchery; even the Wyoming massacre sinks into insignificance when compared to the Minnesota massacre of 1862. Unless they are exterminated at once, there will not be a town or city left in all that section.—This they swear. Here is a new and startling danger—let it be promptly met.

NORTHERN OPINION OF SOUTHRONS

The *Rev. Dr. Bellows*, in the Centennial Convention of his sect held in New York recently, expressed his views in this wise:

No candid mind will deny the peculiar charm of Southern young men at college, or Southern young women in society. How far race and climate, independent of servile institutions, may have produced the Southern chivalric spirit and manner, I will not here consider. But one might as well deny the small feet and hands of that people as deny a certain inbred habit of command—a contempt of life in defence of honor or class—a talent for political life, and an easy control of inferiors. Nor is this merely an external and flashy heroism It is real. It showed itself in Congress early and always by the courage, eloquence, skill and success with which it controlled majorities. It showed itself in the social life of Washington, by the grace, fascination and ease, the free and charming hospitality by which it governed society. It now shows itself in England and France, by the success with which it manages the courts and the circles of literature and fashion in both countries. It shows itself in this war in the orders and proclamations of its Generals, in the messages to the rebel Congress, and in the essential good breeding and humanity (contrary to a diligently encouraged public impression) with which it not seldom divides its medical stores, and gives our sick and wounded as favorable care as it is able to extend to its own. It exceeds us at this moment in the possession of an ambulance corps.

I think the war must have increased the respect felt by the North for the South. Its miraculous resources, the bravery of its troops, their patience under hardships, their unshrinking firmness in the desperate position they have assumed, the wonderful success with which they have extemporised manufactures and munitions of war, and kept themselves in relation with the world in spite of our magnificent blockade; the elasticity with which they have risen from defeat, and the courage they have shown in threatening again and again our capitol, and even our interior, cannot fail to extort an unwilling admiration and respect. Well is General McClellan reported to have said (privately,) as he watched their obstinate fighting at Antietam, and saw them retiring in perfect order in the midst of the most frightful carnage: "What terrible neighbors these would be! We must conquer them or they will conquer us!"

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.—The London Times, speaking of the harvests of 1862, says the results are unexpectedly favorable. It is not quite an average crop, but it is very little short of the mark. What, with foreign and what with home produce, the graneries of the kingdom will soon be full. A correspondent of the same paper, who represents himself to have traveled over the greater part of England says:—

"The wheat crop will be from 6 to 8 bushels below an average per acre, and of a shrivelled and inferior quality; the barley will be 10, and oats from 4 to 6 bushels below an average; that winter beans (which is an important auxiliary crop in England) are in many cases a total failure, and spring sown beans about an average crop; of peas there is a fair crop; of Swedish turnips, which are largely depended upon for fodder, only about half a crop; and of mangold wurtzel two-thirds of a crop; potatoes are from 10 to 20 per cent above the average; meadow hay is abundant but badly secured; clover hay above an average and of good quality, and the pastures full of "sheep," but poor and not of a very fattening quality.—As a consequence, England will be in the market as a large purchaser, her consumption being estimated 300,000 bushels a day more than she can raise. In France the crops are below an average."

A FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT came up Neuse River, last Saturday, stopping seventeen miles below Kinston, where she remained Sunday morning. She had on board, we learned, several ladies, a number of children, some paroled Confederate prisoners and a quantity of furniture.

The Yankees have now come within a few miles of Kinston, both by land and water, and if they don't soon occupy it, it appears it wont be their fault.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The North Carolina Educational association held its annual meeting in Lincolnton Tuesday and Wednesday last. Owing to the disturbed condition of the country, and the inclement weather of the early part of the week the attendance was not as large as usual, though the meeting was an interesting and cheerful one.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. Samuel Lander, of High Point.

Vice Presidents—Rev. T. M. Jones of Greensboro; L Blackmer, Esq., of Salisbury; Prof. F. M. Hubbard, of Chapel Hill; Prof. D. S. Richardson, of Wilson; Rev. Dr. J. L. Kirkpatrick, of Mecklenburg; Prof. Graves, of Sampson.

Recording Sec'y—J. D. Campbell, of Greensboro.

Cor. Sec'y—W. J. Palmer, of Raleigh.

A Committee of seven was appointed to issue an Address to the people of the Confederacy in regard to encouraging Southern Literature and fostering the production of Southern School Books. We learn that the committee consists of His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Rev C. H. Wiley, Rev R. N. Davis, William Johnston, A. W. Burton, E. J. Clemmer and W. I. Yates.

During the discussions in the Association, the gratifying fact was made known that the want of School Books in this State was being supplied to some extent by North Carolina authors. Professors Sterling and Campbell, of Greensboro', have already issued several thousand copies of two readers and a Spelling Book, and we learn that the demand is so great for these books that they are unable to supply it at present. Prof. Smythe, of Lexington, has issued a Grammar which has also met with good sale and great demand. Prof. Lander, of High Point, has in process of publication an arithmetic which we feel certain will both gratify and satisfy the Southern public when it is put in the market. All these books are gotten up in good style, considering the scarcity of printing materials at this time.
Charlotte Democrat.

To Dye Cotton or Wool Brown.—A lady friend sends the following receipe for dyeing cotton or wool brown:

Take the bark of the root of a common wild plum—boil in iron or brass, as most convenient until the dye looks almost black. Strain and add a small quantity of copperas dissolved in a small quantity of the dye. Add the article to be dyed. Boil an hour or so. Wring out and dip in strong cold ley. When dry, rinse in cold water. This gives a genuine, bright brown, which is the prettiest contrast for blue; and when checked in together makes a dress becoming enough for the proudest Southern dame or belle. Ladies, try it.

TANNING FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—We are glad to know that the proprietors of Tan Yards, in the surrounding counties, are taking contracts to tan hides for the Confederate Government either on shares or at stipulated prices. Recently several propositions have been made through the Quartermaster's Office at this Post for contracts of this kind, and we hope the Government will be able to furnish the raw hides for supplying them all. The leather used by the army and the citizens, so long as the blockade is continued, will have to be made chiefly in the country tan yards, and if the Confederate Commissaries will only take the little trouble to husband the hides of all the cattle they may have butchered for the army, there need be no great scarcity of shoes after all. The country tanners can, with the remunerative prices now being paid for leather, be easily induced to increase their number of vats, and take contracts to prepare the hides on shares. By all considerations the authorities should encourage these applications. A number of hides have already been sent from Richmond for tanneries in this county.
Danville Register.

BLACKBERRY TEA.—A friend from Russell county, Alabama, presented to us, a few days since, a handful of blackberry leaves dried in the shade, for the purpose of making tea. He represented its resemblance in taste to the tea of China to be so close as to make it difficult to distinguish one from the other. We have tried these leaves and find the similarity in taste, smell and color to be as represented. We do not, honestly, believe that we could have told the difference between it and the China green tea, had we not known it to be an extract of blackberry leaves.

Now is a very good time to gather and dry these leaves, and we recommend a trial to our readers.—Possibly this tea may be too astringent for persons of costive habits, though we could not perceive any effect of that sort, and it would be prudent for them to observe its effects.—*Columbus Sun.*

Congress adjourned sine die, on Monday, the 13th inst. The bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army was defeated, on the ground that the increase of currency which would be rendered necessary on the increase of soldiers' wages would tend still more to raise the prices of all articles of prime necessity, and thus the families of the soldiers would not in reality be benefited by the act.

A bill was passed providing that all persons, either enemies, friends or neutrals, who bring counterfeit Treasury notes or bonds into the Confederate States, shall be hung. The only act passed during the session, bearing upon the question of the currency, was one fixing the rate of interest on Confederate bonds, issued after a certain date, at 7 per cent., instead of 8, as heretofore. It is supposed, we presume, that the holders of notes, in order to save one per cent. in the investment, will hasten to convert their notes into bonds before the reduction takes place, and thus the circulating medium will be reduced.—*Danville Register.*

COTTON AND SUGAR.

The New Orleans Shipping List has been resumed. The cotton statement shows a beggarly account. The stock on the 29th August was 352 bales. The receipts during the year, ending Sept. 1st, were 39,730 bales. Exported for the year, 27,206 bales. Burnt 22,200 bales. The statistics of the sugar crop of Louisiana are as follows:

The actual yield is estimated at 459,410 hogsheads, averaging 1150 lbs., making an aggregate of 528,231,500 lbs. This embraced 380,264 hogsheads of brown sugar, made by the old process, and 79,146 refined, clarified, &c., the whole being the product of 1291 sugar houses, of which 1027 were worked by steam, [illegible] by horse power. The crop of the preceding year amounted to [illegible] hogsheads, weighing [illegible] pounds, showing an increase for the last year of 330,657 hogsheads, or [illegible]226,500 pounds.

According to our calculations the price of the entire crop has averaged [illegible] against 5½c. last year. At this average, and taking the estimate of 1,150 pounds to the hogshead, the aggregate value of the crop of 459,410 hogsheads is $25,095,291, against $14,468,647, the product of 228,753 hogsheads last year; or an increase of $10,626,644. The receipts of the Levee since the 1st of September have been 225,350 hogsheads, and 7,007 tierces and barrels, against 174,687 hogsheads and 3,978 tierces and barrels last year. The stock now on hand in this State is estimated at 170,000 hogsheads.

The yield of molasses from the last year's cane crop is estimated at 70 gallons for each 1000 lbs. of sugar, or an aggregate of 36,982,505 gallons, against 18,414,550 the year previous, showing an increase of 18,567,955 gallons, or more than as much again. Arrivals at the Levee during season have been 401,404 barrels against 313,260 last year, showing an increase of 88,944 barrels.

The total value of the product, estimated at an average of 18½ cents per gallon, sums up $6,703,079 against $4,235,446 last year, showing an increase of $2,407,733.

ELOQUENT AND SOUL-STIRRING APPEAL.

The attention of our readers is invited to the eloquent and soul-stirring appeal of Gov. Vance to the people of the State, which we publish below. We could add nothing to what is so well said by the Governor. That this appeal will be responded to we have no doubt. Now is the time to afford that relief so much needed by our suffering troops:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

After the most strenuous exertions on the part of its officers, the State finds it impossible to clothe and shoe our soldiers without again appealing to that overflowing fountain of generous charity—the private contributions of our people. The rigors of winter are approaching, our soldiers are already suffering, and must suffer more if our sympathies are not practical and active. The Quarter Master's Department is laboring faithfully to provide for them, but, owing to speculation and extortion, will fall short. The deficiency must be supplied by the people. We shall have an active winter campaign, and how can our troops, if ragged, cold and bare-foot, contend with the splendidly equipped columns of the enemy?

The articles most needed, and which the State finds it most difficult to supply, are shoes, socks and blankets, though drawers, shirts and pants would be gladly received. If every farmer who has hides tanning would agree to spare one pair of shoes, and if every mother in North Carolina would knit one strong pair of either thick cotton or woolen socks for the army, they would be abundantly supplied. A great lot of blankets also might yet be spared from private use, and thousands could be made from the carpets upon our parlor floors. With good warm houses and cotton bed clothing, we can certainly get through the winter much better than the soldiers can with all the blankets we can give them.

The Colonels of the Militia Regiments throughout the State are hereby appointed agents for the purchase and collection of all such articles as can be spared by our people, who, through their respective Captains, are ordered immediately to canvass every county and visit every citizen in their beats for this purpose. A liberal price will be paid for everything where the owner feels that he or she is not able to donate it; and active agents will immediately forward them to our suffering regiments. Expenses will be allowed the officers engaged in this duty, and transportation furnished the Colonels or their agents to bring the articles to Raleigh.

And now my countrymen and women, if you have any thing to spare for the soldier, in his name I appeal to you for it. Do not let the speculator have it, though he offer you enormous prices; spurn him from your door and say to him, that our brave defenders have need for it and shall have it without passing through his greedy fingers. Do not place yourselves among the extortioners—they are the vilest and most cowardly of all our country's enemies, and when this war is ended and people come to view the matter in its proper light you will find that the most detested tories are more respected than they. When they tempt you with higher prices than the State offers, just think for a moment of the soldier and what he is doing for you. Remember when you sit down by the bright and glowing fire, that the soldier is sitting upon the cold earth; that in the wind which is whistling so fearfully over your roof, only making you feel the more comfortable because it harms you not, he is shivering in darkness on the dangerous out-post, or shuddering through the dreary hours of his watch. Remember that when you come forth in the morning well fed and warmly clad, leading your families toward the spot where the blessed music of the Sabbath bells tells you of the peaceful worship of the God of Peace, the soldier is going forth at the same moment, perhaps, half fed, after a night of shivering and suffering to where the roar of artillery and shout of battle announce that he is to die, that your peace and safety may be preserved. Oh, remember these things generous and patriotic people of North Carolina; and give freely of your perishable goods to those who are giving all that mortal man can give for your safety and your rights.

Z. B. VANCE.

Raleigh, October 15, 1862.

PETITION TO GOV. BROWN.—The following petition is in circulation among the ladies of Bartow county, and they desire that some lady in every other county in the State will take this matter in hand and circulate a similar petition.—*Rome (Ga.) Courier.*

To His Excellency Gov. Brown: The intelligence which we receive of the destitution of our soldiers in Virginia appeals to us. They are our husbands, sons, brothers and friends. We suffer when we know they suffer. We are unable to relieve them, as the stony hearted owners of factories have placed the material of clothing beyond our reach. If we had those materials more than fifty thousand pair of hands working day and night, would soon defend our brave soldiers from cold and rain.

We call upon you, our Governor, to protect us against the unnatural extortion, by seizing the cotton and wool factories of the State, and working them for the public benefit. By taking this severe but necessary step, your Excellency will receive the lasting gratitude of the undersigned, women of Bartow county.

We are surprised to learn from the Columbia *Guardian* that South Carolina has only 10,000 troops in Virginia. These are said to be in a bad condition for clothing. The State authorities have turned over the clothing, &c., in their hands to the Confederate authorities, but the clothing on hand is poorly suited to the troops in Virginia. The State had no shoes, shirts or drawers to turn over, and the suits on hand will only supply one-third. The greater portion of the troops raised by South Carolina are in the State to defend their own soil, with one of the best generals in the Confederacy to command them. North Carolina, who has sent 50,000 men to Virginia and clothed them, cannot get the pledge of having a sufficient force to defend her, nor the promise of a Major General to command our troops whom our people can confide in. Yet North Carolina makes no attacks upon the President, while the South Carolina papers have for months expressed the opinion that President Davis is unequal to the crisis.—The *Guardian* hints, and very truly too, as the whole country is now ready to believe, that the President believing himself fully equal to the task, has never called to his aid the first minds of the Confederacy, and therefore, may be said to shoulder the whole responsibility.

The South Carolina papers begin to think that that State will be made to feel severely this winter the iron heel of Lincoln, and are calling loudly for help. A State that defied the whole power of the U. S. and went out alone, ought to be able to help herself and have something for surplusage.—*Standard.*

MARRIED.

In Davie County, on the 15th inst, at the residence of her father's, by the Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Lieut. M. W. PAGE, of Morrisville, to Miss C. J. CLOUSE.

DIED:

In this place, on Friday, the 24th inst., Mrs. EMMA T. GRUNERT, wife of Rev'd. M. E. Grunert, aged 32 years, 5 months, and 1 day.

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest,
To repose in the bosom of God."

In Lexington, on the 16th inst., in the 10th year of her age, LOUISA HOGAN, youngest daughter of Dr. W. R. and Louisa A. Holt.

New Advertisements.

Leather for the Forsyth Soldiers.

WE have obtained the consent of the Quarter Master department, of C. S. A., to suspend their contract with us, so as to enable us to sell to the friends of the needy Forsyth Soldiers in the field, leather sufficient to furnish them with shoes.

This cannot be done at once, but we hope by the latter part of next week, to have a lot of patterns blocked out, so that some may be supplied. We expect to have a list from each Forsyth Captain of the members of his Company from this county, who are now in actual ACTIVE service and needing shoes; and application need be made for no others. The shoes, when made, will be returned as soon as possible, with the name of the person for whom they are intended, so that they may be forwarded with the other supplies.

All the business connected with this matter will be attended to by Chas. Briets, Esq., at his Shoe Shop. HINE & Co.

Oct. 30th, 1862. 27-tf

Notice.

ALL persons having books belonging to the "SALEM READING SOCIETY" in their possession, are hereby requested to return them without delay to T. C. Pfohl, Librarian of the Society.

S. THOS. PFOHL, Secretary.

Salem, Oct. 31st, 1862. 27-4t

100 Bushels Best Winter Oats to exchange for Corn. Enquire at this office.

SALT NOTICE!

TO THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTH COUNTY:

IN order to do equal justice to all the citizens of the county, that those living in the farthest portions of the county, as well as those residing nearest, may have equal chances in procuring salt, I will hereafter appoint certain days for the delivery of salt. I will commence

ON WEDNESDAY THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER

to deal out salt, and will continue to do so on every succeeding WEDNESDAY, so long as my supplies may hold out.

I shall not be able to deliver at once as much as families may require for their winter use, but will endeavor to divide among them all from time to time.

As I have been informed that some persons having considerable supplies of salt on hand at home, have been coming to me and getting salt, notwithstanding many were entirely without, while others, I am told, have purchased salt of me and resold at home at a profit, and still others wishing salt to pack pork for speculation, I have prepared printed Salt Tickets, which require applicants for salt to state

The number of their Family,
Weight of Pork put up for Family use,
Amount of Salt on hand,

On which said tickets I will endorse the salt delivered them at different times.

Persons coming for salt will please come prepared with the proper change, as it is impossible for me to change bills for so many.

Soldier's wives who wish salt and have not the money to buy with, will please procure an order therefor, stating quantity, &c., from their District Agent of the Board of Sustenance.

E. A. VOGLER,
Salt Agent for Forsyth County, N. C.

Salem, Oct., 27th, 1862. 27-2t

SALE OF Valuable Lands and Negroes!

BY virtue of sundry Deeds in Trust executed to us by N. S. A. Chaffin, we will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 20th and 21st days of November next, about

1,600 ACRES

OF MOST VALUABLE LANDS, lying in Davie County, on the Yadkin River, of which about 300 Acres are very fertile Low Lands.

Said lands are situated in a healthy section of the State, about 14 miles South-West of Salem, and 16 miles North-West of Lexington.

We will also sell a number of NEGROES, some HORSES and MULES, a large number of CATTLE and HOGS, WAGONS and GEARS, FARMING TOOLS; several STILLS and TUBS, one half of a THRESHING MACHINE, together with many other articles.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

I. G. LASH,
THOS. J. WILSON, } Trustees.

October 24, 1862.

[illegible] AND Land For Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1862, of Forsyth County, I will sell on Saturday the [illegible] day of November, 1862, about 1 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at the late residence of [illegible] Atwood, dec'd., in Winston, the following Real Estate:

1st. The [illegible] Dwelling House, with Kitchen, [illegible] and other outbuildings and [illegible], in Winston, with TEN ACRES of LAND, in a good state of improvement.

2nd. A tract of [illegible] ACRES of WOODLAND, within one mile of the Dwelling House and adjoining the plantation of the late Wm. F. Atwood.

3rd. A tract of [illegible] Acres, adjoining the lands of Christian Hege and others.

4th. Also, [illegible] about [illegible] Acres, in the old HOMESTEAD PLANTATION of the late Wm. F. Atwood.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Oct. 18, 1862. 26::4t

ALMANAC.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations, Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Oct. 1862.

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED

WANTED, and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

A PROCLAMATION

By Z. B. VANCE, Governor of N. Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistence to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct, earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason or age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying all persons positively contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 11th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

☞ All papers in the State please copy.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50.

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 15, 1862. pd.

CASTOR OIL for sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

CALLED MEETING.
FAYETTEVILLE & WESTERN PLANK ROAD CO.

A Meeting of the stockholders of the F. & W. P. R. Co., is hereby called to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on the 1st Thursday in November next, (the 6th day) at 12 o'clock, A. M.

Stockholders are requested to be represented in person or by proxy.

By order, JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.

Oct. 13, 1862.

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1862.

David C. Perrell and others } Petition to sell slaves.
vs
Philip Perrell and others. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Philip Perrell and Franklin Phillips and wife Polly, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C. for the aforesaid defendants to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the prayer of the petitioners will be granted and an order of sale made to sell the slaves according to law.

Witness, J. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

J. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk.

20-6w-pr.adv. $5

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862, 10-tf.

General Hospital, No. 24,
(LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23, 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON.
Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.

☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

NOTICE.--All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DeROSSET.
Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

August, 1862. 18:2w.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Eliza Bolds,	Mrs. Reb'a A. Jones.
Franklin Cooper,	Eliza S. Long,
John Campbell,	E. H. McClanahan
Jesse Coofer	Isaac Morris,
Richard Ferguson,	Miss Jos. Newkirk,
Martin Hensdale,	Mrs E. A. Palmer,
M. T. Heptinstall, 3	R. B. Smith,
Franklin Halin,	M. Spragins,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Mrs. E. Teague,
Caleb Idol,	Major Tim. H. Williams.
Miss Annie Johnson.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A T Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hausen, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25—52—4t C. B. S. C. S.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-3w-pd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No.	Title	Pages
No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McCready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

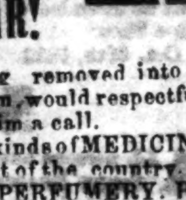
Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS.
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought to this market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
at the Salem Drug Store.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.,
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 48-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,989	331	3445	[illegible]
Alexander	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anson	[illegible]	451	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alleghany	3,357	97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashe	7,423	148	391	[illegible]
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,360	276	8185	[illegible]
Bladen	[illegible]	436	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick	[illegible]	260	3631	[illegible]
Buncombe	10,993	109	1193	[illegible]
Burke	6,647	219	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabarrus	7,407	104	3040	[illegible]
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	[illegible]
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	159	1969	8186
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	16215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10300
Chatham	12,[illegible]	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,600	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,105	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16473
Cumberland	9,141	478	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,101	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,288	374	7116	15766
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	109	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	359	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	154	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	[illegible]
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,869	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	41 7	15347
Jackson	5,941	6	281	6228
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	5131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,761	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4081	11028
New Hanover	10,817	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1481	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	3-0	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14190
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,080	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,947	86	2469	10402
Surry	8,943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6457
Watauga	4,721	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY:"

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Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 15
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 7
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	208 to 89
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 17
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION
By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former [illegible], as he, [illegible], has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf